

**LEWIS COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Agalinis auriculata</i>	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Barrens, prairies								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
		PLAINS, PRAIRIES AND ROCKY HILLS.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		CEDAR GLADES AND PRAIRIES, ALSO REPORTED IN CALCAREOUS SHORES AND MEADOWS.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex juniperorum</i>	Cedar Sedge	E /	G3 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
		Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex rugosperma</i>	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
		Dry mesic woodland, prairie.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
		Meadows and low woods (Gleason and Cronq 1991)								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
		Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	3	0	0
		Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		ACIDIC, ORGANIC-RICH BOGS, SWAMPS, LESS FREQUENTLY IN MOIST ROCKY RAVINES AND RICH FORESTS (WEAKLEY 1998).								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
		Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
		Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Poa saltuensis</i>	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, ATTACHED TO ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Open woodlands and thickets.								

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Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.								
Lewis	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	3	0	2	0	0
		Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that are periodically flood scoured.								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	5	0	2	0	0
		Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrery and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	2	0	2	0
		GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
		Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	3	0
		LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
		USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphyus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	3	4	0	0	0
		Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
		INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	2	0
		SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).								
Lewis	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	6	0	2	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Lewis	Insects	<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).								

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Lewis	Insects	<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboretum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Lewis	Fishes	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Lewis	Fishes	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
		CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFFLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Lewis	Fishes	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	3	1	0	0	0
		LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.								
Lewis	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	4	0	0	0	0
		FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	3	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	1	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2 S3N	1	0	0	0	0
		Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).								
Lewis	Breeding Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN SITUATIONS, FREQUENTLY NEAR FLOWING WATER (B83COM01NA).								
Lewis	Communities	<i>Knobs shale barrens</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
Lewis	Communities	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0